

REMARKS

Claims 1-18 are pending in this application for the Examiner's review and consideration. New claim 18 was added. Claims 1-5, 7-11, and 13-17 were amended to more clearly recite the invention. No new matter is amended by these claim amendments so that their entry at this time is warranted.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

Claims 1-4, 6-10, and 12-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,530,656 to Teraoka *et al.* ("Teraoka") for the reasons set forth on pages 2-4 of the Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons that follow.

Teraoka discloses a color inkjet recording ink set for recording a color image on a recording medium comprising a color ink and a black ink, in which the black ink comprises a cationic self-dispersible carbon black, and the color ink comprises an anionic dye and an anionic substance. *See* Teraoka col. 2, lines 30-34. Teraoka further discloses a method for alleviating bleeding in a boundary between a black image formed by an inkjet method and a color image formed by an inkjet method. *Id.* col. 3, lines 1-4.

The present invention is directed to an ink set for inkjet recording for forming a black image portion in a color image with a black ink and a color ink, wherein the black ink comprises cationic or anionic self-dispersible carbon black and the color ink comprises a self-dispersible pigment having an opposite polarity to that of the self-dispersible carbon black. *See* Instant Specification, page 5, lines 3-8. The present invention is also directed to a method for inkjet recording comprising: recording a color image in accordance with recording signals by ejecting from an orifice a black ink and a color ink, wherein the black ink comprises cationic or anionic self-dispersible carbon black and the color ink comprises a substance having an opposite polarity to that of the self-dispersible carbon black, and wherein a black image portion in the color image is formed with the black ink and the color ink, and a time lag between ejecting of the black ink and ejecting of the color ink is 20 ms or less. *See* Instant Specification, page 5, lines 9-17. The present invention is also directed to an apparatus for inkjet recording for forming a color image comprising: an ink cartridge for ejecting a black ink and another ink cartridge for ejecting a color ink, wherein the black ink comprises cationic or anionic self-dispersible carbon black and the color ink comprises a substance having an opposite polarity to that of the self-dispersible carbon black, and wherein a black image portion in the color image is formed with

the black ink and the color ink, and a time lag between ejecting of the black ink and ejecting of the color ink is 20 ms or less. *See* Instant Specification, page 5, line 18 – page 6, line 1.

To anticipate a claim, a reference must teach each and every element of the claim. Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) § 2131. “A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 914 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Applicants submit that Teraoka does not disclose each and every element of independent claims 1, 6, and 12 of the present invention for the following reasons.

Regarding amended independent claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-5, Applicants note that Teraoka does not disclose an ink set for inkjet recording, wherein the black ink comprises cationic or anionic self-dispersible carbon black and the color ink comprises a self-dispersible pigment having an opposite polarity to that of the self-dispersible carbon black. The anionic dye and anionic substance disclosed in Teraoka as materials which comprise the color ink are distinguished from the self-dispersible pigment recited in claim 1 of the present invention. As is well known in the inkjet art, a pigment is different than a dye.¹ One difference, for example, is that dyes are completely soluble in the solvent, whereas pigments are insoluble, at least in part. That Teraoka does not include a self-dispersible pigment in its disclosure of an anionic dye or anionic substance is evident in the language Teraoka uses in describing both the color ink and the black ink. When referring to the carbon black used in the color ink, Teraoka describes it as a pigment. *See e.g., Teraoka*, col. 4, lines 31-38. Teraoka, moreover, discloses that “use of pigment ink is advantageous to obtain high image density or a perfect image durability, in comparison with dye ink. For this reason, various black inks containing carbon black as the coloring material have been developed for ink-jet recording.” *Teraoka*, col. 4, lines 41-46. Teraoka thus distinguishes a dye (such as that disclosed in its anionic form as the colorant for the colored ink) from a pigment like carbon black.

Nor does the anionic substance disclosed in Teraoka encompass a self-dispersible pigment. The anionic substances disclosed in Teraoka include substances having carboxyl groups or sulfonic groups, but not pigments. *See Teraoka*, Col. 8, lines 49-67. Nowhere in the specification

¹ The American Heritage College Dictionary, Fourth Edition, (2002) defines a dye as a substance used to color materials and (in the verb form) to color a material, esp. by soaking in a solution. (underlining added for emphasis) The same dictionary defines pigment as a dry coloring matter, usually in the form of an insoluble powder, that is mixed with water, oil, or another base to produce paint and similar products. Thus, among other differences, a dye is a soluble colorant, whereas a pigment is an insoluble colorant.

does Teraoka disclose or even suggest that an anionic substance could encompass a pigment. Since a pigment and a dye are mutually exclusive of one another, and since Teraoka's anionic substance does not encompass a pigment, Teraoka's disclosure of an anionic dye and anionic substance neither discloses nor suggests a pigment, much less a self-dispersible pigment. Accordingly, Teraoka does not anticipate, or even render obvious, independent claim 1 of the present invention, or its dependent claims, 2-5.

Regarding independent claims 6 and 12, and their dependent claims 7-10 and 13-16, Applicants first note that independent claims 6 and 12 contain a common limitation or element, *i.e.*, that a black image portion in the color image is formed with the black ink and the color ink. Applicants respectfully disagree with Examiner's assessment that Teraoka discloses an ink set for inkjet recording for forming a black image portion in a color image with a black ink and a color ink. Rather, Teraoka discloses an ink set, wherein a color image portion is formed with a color ink and a black image portion is formed with a black ink. See Teraoka, Abstract. As stated in Teraoka, "one object of the present invention is to provide an ink set for color inkjet recording which can sufficiently suppress color bleeding in the boundary region between the black ink and the color ink when used for a color image formation." Teraoka, col. 2, lines 15-18. The presence of a boundary between the black ink and the color ink further supports Teraoka's disclosure of color image portion formed exclusively with a color ink and a black image portion formed exclusively with a black ink. Teraoka further discloses that the ink jet recording apparatus used in evaluating the ink sets of the invention, *i.e.*, the Canon BJF-800, was "modified so that black ink and color ink are applied in the same one scan, but the color ink is applied immediately after the black ink application to a region contiguous to the black region." Teraoka, col. 23, lines 20-24. Thus, the black ink and the color inks of Teraoka are applied at different times and in different regions of the recording paper. This application of the black ink and color inks in different regions of the recording paper is vastly different from what is claimed in the present invention.

The black ink and the color inks of the present invention's inkset, though applied at different times, are applied within the same region of the recording paper to form a black image portion in a color image. The specification of the present invention states, for example, that the method for inkjet recording "is characterized [in that] the black image portion in the color image contains black ink and the color ink, and a time lag between ejecting of the black ink and ejecting of the color ink is 20 ms or less." Instant Specification, page 26, lines 6-10 (underlining added for emphasis). The

specification further states that due to this short time lag, “even when the order of recording the color ink and the black ink is inverse during reciprocal scanning movement, both inks are effectively mixed to react with each other on paper before penetration, whereby high density of images can be obtained.” *Id.* page 26, lines 15-19. The specification of the present invention also states that “the printed amount of the color ink to form the black image portion is preferably specified in a range of 10 to 50 % relative to the amount of the black ink,” and that “the use amount of the color ink may vary depending on the proportion of each of the cyan, magenta, and yellow dyes, or may be adjusted to alter the color tone at the black image portion.” *Id.* page 28, lines 3-7. It is thus clear that the black image portion of the present invention is formed from a mixture of the black ink and the color inks in the same region of the recording paper. This, of course, is unlike the disclosure in Teraoka, wherein a separate black image portion is formed exclusively with black ink and a separate color image portion is formed exclusively with color ink. This critical difference between the disclosure in Teraoka and the present invention precludes anticipation of the present invention by Teraoka. Therefore, Teraoka does not teach or even suggest each and every element of independent claims 6 and 12 of the present invention. Accordingly Teraoka does not anticipate independent claims 6 and 12 of the present invention, or their respective dependent claims 7-10 and 13-16.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 5, 11, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as allegedly being obvious over Teraoka in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,151,128 to Fukushima *et al.* (“Fukushima”). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons that follow.

Fukushima discloses an inkjet ink that is capable of high definition and high image quality recording on both coated inkjet paper and non-coated paper. Fukushima col. 1, lines 8-20. The ink comprises a coloring agent, a liquid carrier medium and an alkyl ether of polyoxyethylene-polypropylene random polymer having the general formula:

$R_1-(X)-O-R_2$, wherein R_1 and R_2 are each a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, with the proviso that they cannot both be a hydrogen atom, and X is a random polymer of ethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide. Fukushima, col. 2, lines 13-24.

As stated above in the section of the Remarks regarding the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), Teraoka does not disclose or suggest all of the elements of independent claims 1, 6, and 12 of the present invention. More particularly, Teraoka does not disclose a color ink comprising a self-

dispersible pigment, as in claim 1, or an ink set for forming a black image portion in a color image with a black ink and a color ink, as in claims 6 and 12. Fukushima neither discloses nor suggests anything to resolve these deficiencies. Accordingly, the combination of Teraoka and Fukushima does not render obvious dependent claims 5, 11, and 17, as this combination does not render obvious the independent claims from which these claims depend.

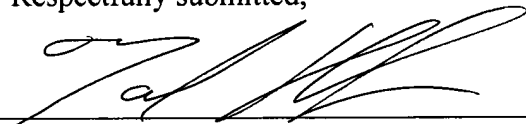
CONCLUSIONS

It is respectfully submitted that all claims are now in condition for allowance, early notice of which would be appreciated. Should the Examiner disagree, Applicants respectfully request a telephonic or in-person interview with the undersigned attorney to discuss any remaining issues and to expedite the eventual allowance of the claims.

No fees are believed to be required for this submission. Should any fees be required, however, please charge those fees to Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP deposit account no. 50-0310.

Respectfully submitted,

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detail from a painting by
Edwin Austin Abbey
(1852-1911)

Bob Dylan

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Stress marks:

' (primary);

' (secondary); as in

lexicon (lɛk'si-kɒn)

dwarf huckleberry *n.* See dangleberry.dwarfism (dwɔr'fɪzəm) *n.* A pathological condition of arrested growth having various causes.dwarf shoot *n.* A lateral branch that is much smaller than the main one, as in the cedar, larch, and ginkgo.dwarf star *n.* A star, such as the sun, having relatively low mass, small size, and average or below average luminosity.dweeb (dweb) *n.* Slang A person regarded as socially inept or foolish, often on account of being overly studious. [?]dwell (dwɛl) *intr. v.* dwelt (dwɛlt) or dwelled, dwelling, dwells 1. To live as a resident; reside. 2. To be in a given place or condition. 3a. To fasten one's attention. See Syns at brood. b. To speak or write at length. [ME *dwellen* < OE *dwellan*, to mislead, delay, dwell.] —dwell'er *n.*dwell-ing (dwɛl'ɪŋ) *n.* A place to live in; an abode.DWI *abbr.* driving while intoxicated

Dwight (dwɪt), Timothy 1752-1817. Amer. cleric and educator who was a leading supporter of Federalism.

dwin-dle (dwɪn'dl) *v.* -dled, -dling, -dles —*intr.* To become gradually less until little remains. —*tr.* To cause to dwindle. See Syns at decrease. [Frequentative of ME *dwinen*, to waste away < OE *dwinan*, to shrink. See *dheu-* in App.]dwt. *abbr.* pennyweight

Dy The symbol for the element dysprosium.

dy. *abbr.* 1. delivery 2. dutydyad (dɪ'æd, -əd) *n.* 1. Two individuals or units regarded as a pair. 2. *Biology* One pair of homologous chromosomes due to division of a tetrad during meiosis. 3. *Chemistry* A divalent atom or radical. 4. *Mathematics* A function that draws a correspondence from any vector *v* to the vector (*v*·*u*)*u* and is denoted *vw*, where *v* and *w* are a fixed pair of vectors and *v*·*u* is the scalar product of *v* and *u*. *adj.* Made up of two units. [Gk. *duas*, *duad* < *duo*, two. See *dwo-* in App.]dyadic (dɪ'ædɪk) *adj.* 1. Twofold. 2. Of or relating to a dyad. *n.* *Mathematics* The sum of a finite number of dyads.Dyak (dɪ'æk) *n.* Variant of Dayak.dyarchy (dɪ'ærki) *n.* Variant of diarchy.dyb-buk (dɪb'bʊk, de-bʊk) *n., pl.* dyb-buks or dyb-buk'im (dɪb'bʊk'im, de-bʊk'em) *n.* In Jewish folklore, the wandering soul of a dead person that enters the body of a living person and controls his or her behavior. [Yiddish *dibek* < Heb. *dibbaq*, prob. < *dabaq*, to cling.]dye (di) *n.* 1. A substance used to color materials. 2. A color imparted by dyeing. *♦ v.* dyed, dye-ing, dyes —*tr.* To color (a material), esp. by soaking in a solution. —*intr.* To take on or impart color. —*idiom.* of the deepest dye Of the most extreme sort. [ME *deie* < OE *dæg*, *dæh*.] —dyer *n.*dye-d-in-the-wool (dɪd'in-thə-wʊl) *adj.* 1. Thoroughgoing; out-and-out. 2. Dyed before being woven into cloth.

Dyer (dɪ'ər), Mary d. 1660. English-born Amer. Quaker martyr who was twice banished from Boston because of her beliefs and hanged after returning to the city a second time.

dyer's broom (dɪ'ərz) *n.* See dyer's greenweed.dyer's greenweed *n.* A small Eurasian shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) having yellow flower clusters that yield a dye.dyer's rocket *n.* A European plant (*Reseda luteola*) having long spikes of small flowers that yield a yellow dye.dyer's-weed (dɪ'ərz-wed) *n.* Any of various plants yielding coloring matter used as dye.dye-stuff (dɪ'stʌf) *n.* See dye 1.dye-wood (dɪ'wʊd) *n.* A wood used as a dyestuff.dy-ing (dɪ'ɪŋ) *v.* Present participle of die¹. *♦ adj.* 1. About to die. 2. Drawing to an end; declining: *the dying hours of the empire*.

3. Done or uttered just before death.

dyke¹ (dɪk) *n.* & *v.* Variant of dike¹.dyke² (dɪk) also dike *n.* Offensive Slang Used as a disparaging term for a lesbian. [?] —dyke'y *adj.*

Dylan (dɪ'læn), Bob Orig. Robert Zimmerman. b. 1941. Amer. musician and composer who drew on blues, country and western, and folk music to create distinctive protest music in the 1960s.

dyn *abbr.* dynedynamic (dɪ'næmɪk) *adj.* also *dy-nam-i-cal* (-i-kəl) 1a. Of or relating to energy or to objects in motion. b. Of or relating to the study of dynamics. 2. Characterized by continuous change, activity, or progress. 3. Marked by intensity and vigor; forceful. 4. Of or relating to variation of intensity, as in musical sound. *♦ n.* 1. An interactive system or process, esp. one involving competing or conflicting forces. 2. A force. [Fr. *dynamique*, ult. < Gk. *dynamikos*, powerful < *dunamis*, power < *dunasthai*, to be able. See *deu-* in App.] —dy-nam-i-cal-ly *adv.*dynamical system *n.* *Mathematics* A space and its transformations, such as the solar system and its transformations over time in accordance with celestial mechanics.dynamic RAM *n.* See DRAM.dy-nam-ics (dɪ'næm'ɪks) *n.* 1a. (used with a *sing. verb*) The branch of mechanics concerned with the effects of forces on the motion of a body or system of bodies, esp. of forces that do not originate within the system itself. b. (used with a *pl. verb*) The forces and motions that characterize a system. 2. (used with a *pl. verb*) The social, intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in a given sphere. 3. (used with a *pl. verb*) Variation

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ke) *adj.* -er, -est 1. Characterized by little light; shadowy. 2. Rather dark in color. See Syns at dusky. —duski-ness *n.* —duski-ly *adv.* —duski-ness *n.* See blue grouse. —duski-ly (dʊs'əl-dɔrf, dʊs-) A city of W-central Germany, Rhine R. NNW of Cologne; chartered 1288.1. Fine dry particles of matter. 2. A cloud of particles of matter regarded as the result of a. Earth, esp. when regarded as the substance on the surface of the ground. 5. A debased or degraded. 7. Chiefly British R. Something of no worth. 7. Chiefly British R. Confusion; agitation; commotion. 8. To remove dust from by brushing, or beating. 2. To sprinkle with a powder, or apply or strew in fine particles. —*intr.* 1. To dust. 2. To cover itself with dust. Used of a verb: dust off To restore to use. [ME < OE *dust* (dʊst/bɪn) *n.* Chiefly British A trash can. 1. A region left arid by drought and dust. Dust Bowl, region in the S-central US that was swept in the 1930s.]dy *n.* Informal A mass of fine, dry particles, esp. that is formed by static electricity.r *n.* 1. A removable or hinged plastic cover used to protect equipment. 2. See dust jacket 1.ll *n.* A small whirlwind, usu. of short duration. 1. debris, and sand to great heights.dust (tɔr) *n.* 1. One that dusts, esp.: a. A cloth or brush used to remove dust. b. A device for sifting or scattering dust. 2. A smock worn to protect one's clothing. 3. A woman's loose dress-length housecoat.dust (tɪŋ) *n.* 1. A light sprinkling: a dusting. 2. A beating or defeat.powder *n.* A fine powder used on the skin. 1. A removable paper cover used to protect a record sleeve for a phonograph record.r *n.* Either of two mites, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, that feed on shed skin cells and produce common household allergen.p *n.* A mop used dry to remove dust from floors. 1. A short-handled pan or scoop.l *n.* A gathered or pleated strip of cloth reaching from a mattress or box spring to the floor.orm *n.* A severe windstorm that sweeps clouds from an extensive area, esp. in an arid region.p (dʊst'ɪp) *n.* Slang A row, a dispute.(dʊst'te) *adj.* -er, -est 1. Covered or filled with dust or resembling dust; powdery. 3. Tinged with a yellowish, stale. —dust-i-ly *adv.* —dust-i-ness *n.*miller *n.* Any of various plants of the genera *Achillea*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Lychnis*, and *Senecio*, having stems covered with dustlike down.1a. Of or relating to the Netherlands or Dutch culture. b. Of or relating to the Dutch language. 3. Of or relating to any of the Germanic peoples. 3. Of or relating to the Pennsylvania Dutch people. c. The Pennsylvania Dutch. 2a. The Germanic language of the Netherlands and one of the languages of Belgium. b. See Pennsylvania Dutch. 3. Or temper. —*idioms:* go Dutch To pay one's dues on a date or outing. In Dutch In disfavor or trouble. 4. German, Dutch < MDu. *Dütsch*. See *teut-* in App.h auction *n.* An auction in which an item is initially sold at a high price that is lowered until a bid is made and accepted.h cheese *n.* Chiefly Northern US See cottage cheese.h clover *n.* See white clover.h courage *n.* Informal Courage from drinking beer.h door *n.* A door divided in two horizontally so that it can be left open or closed.

ch East Indies See Indonesia.

ch elm disease *n.* A disease of elm trees caused by *Ceratocystis ulmi*, characterized by brown streaks in the wood resulting in eventual death. [C. its having been discovered in the Netherlands.]

ch Guiana See Suriname.

ch hoe *n.* See scuffle.ch-man (dʊch'mæn) *n.* 1a. A man who is a native inhabitant of the Netherlands. b. A man of Dutch ancestry. 2. A member of any of the Germanic peoples of central Europe. b. Northern & Western US A person of German ancestry. 3. Something used to conceal faulty features.ch-man's breeches (dʊch'mænz) *pl. n.* (used with a *pl. verb*) Chiefly Northern US A woodland plant (*Urtica dioica*) of eastern North America having yellow flowers.ch pipe *n.* See pipe vine.ch metal *n.* An alloy of 80 percent copper and 20 percent zinc.

to make jewelry and as an imitation of gold leaf.

oven *n.* 1. A large heavy pot or kettle, usu. of cast iron and with a tight lid, used for slow cooking. 2. A metal utensil open on the sides and equipped with shelves, placed before an open fire for baking or roasting food. 3. A wall oven in which food is baked in a mass of preheated brick walls.treat *n.* An outing in which all pay for themselves. 1. A stern, candid critic or adviser.

West Indies See Netherlands Antilles.

wom-an (dʊch'wʊm'ən) *n.* 1. A woman who is a native inhabitant of the Netherlands. 2. A woman of Dutch ancestry.ous (dʊt'e-əs, dʊt'e-) *adj.* Obedient or dutiful. —duty-ous-ly *adv.*able (dʊt'e-a-bal, dʊt'e-) *adj.* Subject to import tax.ful (dʊt'i-fəl, dʊt'e-) *adj.* 1. Careful to fulfill obligations. 2. Expressing or filled with a sense of obligation. —duty-ful-ly *adv.* —duty-ful-ness *n.*y (dʊt'e, dʊt'e-) *n., pl.* -ties 1. An act or a course of action required by custom, law, or religion. 2a. Moral obligation. b. The obligation felt to meet such obligation. 3. A service, function, or duty assigned to one, esp. in the armed forces. 4. Function or service. See Syns at function. 5. A government tax, esp. on imports. 6a. The work performed by a machine under specified conditions. b. A measure of efficiency expressed as the amount of work done per unit of energy used. 7. The total volume of water required to irrigate an area in order to cultivate a crop until it is ready for harvest. —*idioms:* duty bound Obligated. off duty Not engaged in or responsible for assigned work. on duty Engaged in or responsible for assigned work. [ME *dute* < AN < *due*, var. of OFr. *diu*; see *due*.]y-free (dʊt'e-frɛ, dʊt'e-) *adj.* 1. Exempt from customs duties. 2. Of, relating to, or being a region or establishment in which imported goods are exempt from customs duties: a duty-free shop. —duty-free *adv.*um-vir (dʊ-ʊm'vɪr, dʊt'e-) *n.* A member of a duumvirate. 1. *duum*, genitive pl. of *duo*, two; see *dwo-* in App. + *vir*, see *vir-* in App.]um-vir (dʊ-ʊm'vɪr-ɪt, dʊt'e-) *n.* 1. Any of various Roman executive boards in the Roman Republic. 2. A regime or partnership of two persons.

valler (dʊv'æl-yə, dʊt-) François Known as "Papa Doc." 1971-1986 Haitian dictator who was elected president in 1957 and died himself president for life in 1964. His son Jean-Claude Duvalier, "Baby Doc," succeeded him in 1971 but fled the country in 1986 after widespread civil unrest.

vet (dʊv'æl, dʊt-) *n.* A quilt, usu. with a washable cover, used in place of a bedspread and top sheet. [Fr., down < OFr., *duvet*, dim. of *dum* < ON *dunn*.]vyn also du-vet-yne (dʊv'æl-tən, dʊt-) *n.* A soft short-napped fabric with a twill weave, made of cotton, rayon, or silk. [Fr. *duvetine* < *duvet*, down. See *duvet* in App.]

vigneaud (dʊv'æn-yo, dʊt-) Vincent 1901-78. Amer. biochemist who won a 1955 Nobel Prize.

vish (dʊv'ɪʃ, dʊt-) also Dwa-mish (dʊw'ɪʃ) *n., pl.* Dwa-mishes or -mishes also Dwa-mish or -mishes 1. A member of the Native American people of the eastern shore of Puget Sound near Seattle, Washington. 2. Their Coast Salish language.vish Latin Deo volente (God willing) 2. Douay Version of the Bible. *n.* A high-density compact disk, esp. one that has high-resolution audio-visual material. [d(igital) v(ideo) disk.]

vish (dʊv'ɪʃ, dʊt-) also Northern Dvina A river, c. 748 km (465 miles) long, flowing N and NE into Dvina Bay, an arm of the White Sea. 2: also Western Dvina A river rising in W-central Russia and flowing c. 1,022 km (635 mi) generally W through Belarus and Latvia to the Gulf of Riga.

vish Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

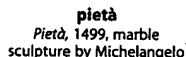
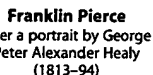
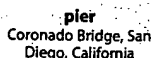
vish (dʊv'ɪʃ) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being a configuration of keys of a computer keyboard arranged to increase the speed and ease of typing, the home row of keys being for the fingers A, O, E, U, I, D, H, T, N, and S. [After August Dvorak (1873-1957), American educator.]vish (dʊv'ɪʃ, dʊt-) Anton or Antonín 1841-1904. Czech composer best known for his final symphony, *The New World* (1893).

vish digital video recorder

vish dead weight 2. Distilled water

vish Law dock warrant

vish (dʊv'ɪʃ, dʊt-) *pl.* dwarfs or dwarves (dʊv'ɪʃ) 1a. An abnormally small person, often having limbs and features atypically proportioned or formed. b. An atypically small animal or plant.vish (dʊv'ɪʃ, dʊt-) 3. A dwarf star. *♦ v.* dwarfed, dwarf-ing, dwarfs 1. To check the natural growth or development of; to cause to appear small by comparison. —*intr.* To be stunted or grow smaller. [ME *dwerf* < OE *dweorh*.] —dwarf-i-ly *adv.* —dwarf-i-ness *n.*vish (dʊv'ɪʃ, dʊt-) *n.* A herbaceous plant (*Cornus canadensis*) of eastern North America having creeping rhizomes, scarlet fruit, and small white flowers surrounded by four white bracts.



Best Available Copy

[ME, spice, red dye < Lat. *pigmentum* < *pingere*, to paint.] —pig'

[illegible]